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The article on Peru fails to explain or even to mention the fact that contrary to expectation this country, in common with the whole of Latin-America south of Mexico, forbids or omits the teaching of Latin in the schools. The primary reason for this condition is the strained relations between state and church, and the opposition of the latter to secular education.

Among the articles of interest and value the following may be mentioned: "Cubberley on National Land Grants," where the information is detailed and adequate; "Washington on Negro Education," too sketchy and brief to be of greatest value; "Mathews on the Pedagogy of the New Testament," in which the analysis of the teaching of Jesus is noteworthy; "Penniman on the History of the University of Pennsylvania;" "Sies and Elliott on Pensions for Teachers," in which the futility of most efforts in this country is shown; "Mann on the Teaching of Physics," which is colored of course by the author's distinguished contributions to the subject; "Bagster-Collins on Modern Foreign Languages," showing that translation hinders the formation of the language sense; "Dewey on the Philosophy of Education." The last named article is far too brief and should have had several times its present space. Among the interesting topics it mentions, the reconstructions of modern theory of education made necessary by modern conditions are worthy of mention. These are three in number and arise in consequence of the rise and development of (1) political democracy, which makes education universal, though not uniform; (2) industrialism, which causes it to merge into vocational training; and (3) experimental science, which makes it subject to scientific treatment as to processes and results.

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MONYPENNY, W. F. *Life of Benjamin Disraeli*. (2 vols). Vol. I, 1804-1837; vol. II, 1837-1846. Pp. xviii, 822. Price, \$3.00 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

It was no easy task to write a successful biography of Benjamin Disraeli. One of the most picturesque and brilliant characters in English history, a man of foibles and genius who achieved great power and exerted a lasting influence upon the history of England and continental Europe—it was such a man that Monypenny sought out to picture. It is greatly to be regretted that the author did not live to complete his task. The two volumes, which bring the biography down only to 1846, close just at the time when Disraeli's influence began to be potent.

Mr. Monypenny's volumes make fascinating reading because they draw largely upon the letters and writings of Disraeli, who had a picturesque style and whose imagination gave lively interest to everything he wrote. Mr. Monypenny's work has much of the fascination that Disraeli's own writings have. A successful biographer must be able to record with complete objectivity the character and work of the man concerning whom the bibliography is written. Such ability is seldom possessed by biographical writers; but Monypenny has it in marked degree; and in consequence, his life of Disraeli

gives an account of the man that the reader feels can be trusted. Monypenny does not make a hero of Disraeli, but, by picturing both the foibles and strong characteristics of the subject of the bibliography, he draws a true picture; and thus in reality brings out the strong characteristics which gave Disraeli the great power he possessed as a courtier and statesman.

Volume I contains the narrative of Disraeli's early literary efforts and ends with his entrance into Parliament in 1837. The second volume tells the story of Disraeli's first nine years of parliamentary activity, and presents in great detail his opposition to Peel during the parliamentary sessions of 1844-46. Monypenny was not a freetrader, and he writes with appreciation and approval of Disraeli's speeches in opposition to free trade. The second volume also outlines admirably the evolution of Disraeli's political philosophy. This is done largely by quoting from Disraeli's speeches and by abstracting and reproducing excerpts from *Coningsby*, which was published in 1844, and *Sybil*, which came out the following year. One of the valuable parts of volume two is Monypenny's analysis of the economic conditions in England and Ireland from 1830 to 1850. The book is of interest to the economist as well as to the historian.

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PIC, PAUL. *Traité Élémentaire de Législation Industrielle*. Pp. xv, 1206. Price, 12.50 fr. Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 1912.

A very thorough, painstaking review of the history and status of labor legislation in all the important countries of the world, including the United States and several of its constituent states, is contained in the volume before us. The scientific evolutionary viewpoint is maintained throughout; the author sees clearly and states his conclusions fearlessly.

In the introduction Professor Pic essays by a detailed study of the various schools of economic thought to settle upon the rational limits to state intervention in industry. Making the workman himself the center of consideration, the author examines the economic development which forms the basis of labor legislation. The growth of machinery has concentrated industry in a few hands. At present we are in a "régime of large-scale industry, a régime characterized by colossal plants which employ armies of workers, drawing off mobile capital, and restoring the proceeds as dividends not to the mass of toilers, reduced to an often insufficient fixed wage, but to the privileged capitalists who were able to trust their savings or their superfluity to the founders of these vast enterprises." The result is an industrial feudalism. Old bonds between employer and employee are ruptured; the former often becomes an impersonal stock-company. Hence, to the author's mind, arises the antagonism between labor and capital, and the need for prudent legislation to ameliorate the condition of the workers, "even at the price of certain sacrifices agreed to by the employers, or even imposed on them by law."

The introduction ends with an effective study of laws for the regulation of labor in antiquity, under feudalism, and in the monarchic period.